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SELA COMMITTEE MEETING BACKS AID FOR ARGENTINA

PY282107 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0042 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Jul (DYN) -- SELA approved two agreements in this capital today which confirm the commitment of the Latin American states to provide Argentina with "the cooperation required by the economic emergency stemming from the coercive measures of an economic nature applied by some industrialized countries."

The members of the action committee for aid to Argentina, created within the SELA framework, have held sessions for 2 days in this capital to draw up guidelines for a common regional strategy which will permit SELA to achieve a balance in its relations with the developed powers.

The first working meeting, opened on Monday with a speech by President Reynaldo Bignone, was closed tonight by Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari, who stated his gratitude for the expressions of Latin American solidarity "which go beyond the episodes of the Malvinas Islands," he said. In an improvised speech the Argentine minister stressed that the Latin American links "continue getting stronger, which is an example that there is a Latin American with greater determination and vigor."

Venezuelan diplomat Carlos Alzamora, secretary general of the committee, who spoke before Aguirre Lanari, said that starting from the Malvinas Islands events it is going to be demonstrated that "Latin America cannot be played with, not with its dignity or with the interest of its people."

Alzamora criticized the economic pressures which some industrial powers exercised and are exercising on Argentina as the result of its conflict with Great Britain. This attitude is a threat to the autonomy and authority of the developing countries.

The first of the documents approved by the committee decided to develop actions of cooperation through the formation of intergovernmental groups which are going to operate in different countries based on selection of priority areas.

It was agreed that SELA will provide support to Argentina in international meetings to defend its economic interests before the community of developed countries.

It is also going to propose that the Latin American council -- one of SELA's organic bodies -- take measures to counteract the sanctions applied against Argentina during the military conflict with Great Britain.

The second document reiterates that the "coercive economic measures with political objectives are considered unacceptable and illegitimate" because they are "an arbitrary and illegal resource which unilaterally disturb the normal development of international relations."

One of the paragraphs says: "Such measures applied on trade by GATT countries are, when applied against a developing country, a serious drawback on North-South relations, and therefore affect the interest of the developing countries and become more serious when their application can be labeled as illegal and outside international law."

The action committee for aid to Argentina promised to maintain in international meetings "this Latin American posture by developing a firm action aimed at obtaining from the international community a rejection of the arbitrary resources of politically inspired economic coercion."

In general terms, the documents prepared during the first session established the basis for a number of future regional agreements on trade, tariffs, financing, transportation and insurance.

The possibility of holding a meeting of all Latin American presidents next August in Caracas coinciding with the 200th birth anniversary of liberator Simon Bolivar was also discussed during the meeting.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON LATIN AMERICAN SUPPORT

PY280344 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2201 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Jul (TELAM) -- Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, Argentine minister of foreign relations and worship, today said that "we have a capital in Latin American and we must give priority attention to the region."

During an interview broadcast by TV Channel 9, Aguirre Lanari said that "this must be done not only because there are reasons which make this acknowledgement ineluctable and urgent, but also because it is only reasonable for us to seek a spiritual and political front as united as possible so as to play a role in worldwide decisionmaking."

He went on to say: "We have rediscovered Latin America and Latin America has rediscovered us. This is something that has to be said. It is not a matter of believing that we are the best in the world, but of being neither defeatists or overly optimistic."

The two extremes are equally dangerous, he added, for if one is overly optimistic one fails to take into account circumstances which must be borne in mind to make decisions and follow the proper course of action.

If, on the contrary, he went on to say, one is defeatist, then one is frustrated and lost in advance and no defeatist people are able to attain their objectives. It is not a matter of being put off the train. We were all on the train and we must all go on it because that is the only way we can get what we want.

He said that everyone knows about the overly optimistic attitude of the British prime minister, who believes that she has won a war when all she has waged is a battle. She is wrong if she believes that we will leave things as they are.

He indicated that "today more than ever we have a debt of honor to the martyrs of the Malvinas. We are by no means free to give up at all."

After thanking Mexico for its proposal that all Latin American nations ask the United Nations to discuss the Malvinas issue, Aguirre Lanari said that we must begin to show that Latin America is a bloc. We must show that we are a movement of nations -- irrespective of its framework -- spiritually and politically prepared to fight a battle.

He said: "This is no longer Argentina's cause alone; it is the cause of Latin America which will force all those who are not on its side to think twice because they would be going against not just one nation but an entire region of great importance."

He indicated that there are some who believe that imperialism is a nonexistent bogeyman. "There is imperialism all right. We have seen and felt its presence throughout this conflict. There are not only the attitudes, in themselves contemptible, of the European countries that have acted with unprecedented swiftness to apply sanctions against Argentina, but other more concealed actions that took and are still taking place," he said.

He stated that "one of these actions is economic and there are small countries that depend on loans or on whether their quota of coffee or bananas is bought or not. These countries can be pressured and I do not doubt that they have been pressured."

He emphasized: "This is imperialism because something very important is being used; not guns, but economic throttling which leads to economic and social explosions."

He added: "This is the powerful weapon that Great Britain is using and there are elements of pressure in the world of international economics. That is why the SELA meeting that our fraternal Latin American nations have called to strengthen the process of economic integration is absolutely necessary."

VATICAN BEAGLE CHANNEL NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE

PY281508 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] The negotiations designed to find a solution to the Beagle Channel dispute continue. Cardinal Antonio Samore, Pope John Paul II's personal representative, has met with the Argentine and Chilean delegations to review the progress made in the negotiations.

Ambassador Carlos Ortiz de Rozas, the chairman of the Argentine delegation, who travelled to the Vatican along with Ambassador Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo, met with Samore and his advisers shortly after the meeting Samore held with the Chilean representatives to the mediation.

Sources close to the two delegations have said that a joint meeting might be held tomorrow before Samore goes on vacation.

SOCIAL ACTION MINISTER MEETS WITH CGT LEADERS

PY281547 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] The social action minister has received the leaders of the General Labor Confederation [CGT] located on Azopardo Street [CGT Azopardo].

Labor union spokesman Jorge Lujan said that the CGT Azopardo has offered Dr Afolfo Navajas Artaza their participation in the revision of the social works' law. Lujan said that the minister told the CGT Azopardo leaders that his ministry is currently working on that revision. Moreover, he added: We may be summoned next week to express our viewpoints in the search for a solution which will suit the CGT and the Social Action Ministry.

BOOKLET ALLEGES CHILEAN-BRITISH WAR COOPERATION

PY290125 Buenos Aires EL ECONOMISTA in Spanish 29 Jul 82 p 1

[By correspondent Harry Z. Bau]

[Excerpts] New York -- An attractively printed 68-page booklet published in Canada under the title "The Falklands Story," which includes many colored photographs, can be found on sale in many Manhattan magazine stands. The booklet's subtitle reads "dramatic account of how a 101-ship fleet waged a war 8,000 miles from London." Its author is the correspondent of the London newspaper DAILY STAR, John Beattie, who accompanied the British troops. The booklet sells for $3.50.

The booklet's truly explosive chapter, which takes up the largest number of pages, deals with the so-called "secret war," and it analyzes the allegedly close cooperation between the Chilean and British Governments.

In that regard, the booklet says that "in a prudent and clandestine manner, the British Defense Ministry struck an agreement with the Chilean Government so that Phantom planes of the RAF, supposedly based in Sardinia, would be stationed at Chilean bases ready for the eventual bombardment of mainland airbases in Argentina." It notes that the uproar on 20 May between Chile and Great Britain over the landing of a Sea King helicopter "was pure comedy," since the Chilean Government knew about the presence of such unit and feigned indignation to avoid a deterioration in relations with the neighboring country with which there is a conflict over the possession of islands in the Beagle Channel -- the "mini-Falklands conflict," says the booklet. It says that the helicopter carried demolition and infiltration experts who were to carry out commando operations and then returned to Chile, adding that one of those missions was successfully carried out with the destruction of five Super Etendard aircraft at the Rio Grande airbase. The booklet says that "there is evidence of the Phantoms' presence in Chile," but that Argentina was unwilling to admit that fact and kept silent about the action of the saboteurs. Regarding the helicopter episode, it notes that while its crew was safe and sound in Chile, the Foreign Office presented excuses to the government over the "accident."

The booklet only briefly dwells on the question of U.S. assistance to Great Britain, but stresses the question of alleged support from the Chilean Government.

The Argentine Embassy said that it knew nothing about the booklet, while the Chilean Embassy refused to make any comment.

Observers are making a series of suppositions in view of this revelation, but most of them are inclined to see it as another "provocative maneuver" intended to undermine relations between Argentina and Chile as part of a psychological campaign being waged by Great Britain to obtain assurances that Argentina will not undertake another action in the area. A neutral diplomat flatly rejected as "lies" the revelations made by Beattie and related themto the great problems of all types — primarily economic -- created for Great Britain by the maintenance of a respectable force on the islands at a particularly complicated moment of internal policy for the government of Margaret Thatcher.

The truth is that the appearance of the booklet in New York, in addition to ensuring its broadest publicity, is favorable for the U.S. Government inasmuch as it deflects attention from the U.S. assistance to Great Britain at the precise time when the United States and Argentina are seeking to repair their deteriorated relations.

JOURNALISTS EXPOSES SALE OF FUEL TO GREAT BRITAIN

PY282315 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0058 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Jul (NA) — A journalist has asked the federal court to investigate whether "the British war fleet that was operating in the South Atlantic had been supplied with Argentine fuel oil from Argentina during the war for the Malvinas Islands."

The change submitted to the court indicated that should the above reports prove to be true, those responsible will be liable to punishment under the provisions of Article 214 of the Penal Code and Article 103 of the national Constitution dealing with treason against the fatherland.

The text of the charge, released in journalistic circles today, involves the Anglo-Dutch company Shell and the state-owned Government Oil Deposits (YPF). The report was submitted to Federal Judge Federico Marquardt.

The charge was filed by Raul Padro -- sponsored by lawyer Alvaro Ramirez Arandigoyen -- director of the magazine REAFIRMACION.

Padro stated that his interest in the subject arose because he received — in a sealed envelope with no return address — documents proving the above-mentioned charges and that he published these documents in his magazine later.

The main part of the charge — supported by photocopies of the documents — claims that the tanker Astracruz was chartered to take 36,000 cubic meters of fuel from the port of Buenos Aires to the United States.

The fuel, owned by the Shell-Capsa company, could "easily be converted into naval fuel oil by simple additives and the movement of the ship in the ocean would help make the conversion," the charge stated.

It further added that "according to the investigation, the original destination of the shipment was Barbados (a former British colony) and this destination was later changed to New York, apparently as a result of an administrative report."

At the time the Astracruz departed, "five other tankers were chartered to carry YPF products. The ships flew flags of convenience and their destination was also the United States."

The charge added: "To all this we must add the fact that Argentina had not been exporting oil or byproducts since October 1981."

According to Padro's charge the ships chartered by YPF were the Nikolaos, the Eptanissos, and the Strofades, some of which made two trips.

The evidence collected led Padro to assume that "the British war fleet had been supplied with Argentine fuel oil from Argentina," and that in the best of cases an ally of our enemy (the United States) was supplied during the war for the Malvinas."

The charge concluded by stating that "I need not remind your excellency of the sensitive circumstances prevailing in the nation, circumstances which do not allow information such as that received by myself to go unnoticed."

The sixth issue of Padro's magazine, published this June, reported these events and claimed that "the fifth column infiltrated during the Martinez de Hoz and Alemann administrations is trying to supply the British fleet with Argentine fuel."

The magazine REAFIRMACION also claimed that there are certain officials in the energy secretariat and YPF that do not know that Argentina is at war or, worse still, if they do know, they are working for the enemy.

HERALD: IMF REPORT SAYS GDP DROPS 5 PERCENT

PY282010 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 28 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] While Economy Ministry sources said that the latest International Monetary Fund (IMF) report on Argentina raises doubts about the country's ability to repay its foreign debt, it was disclosed yesterday that the country's gross domestic product (GDP) had dropped five per[illegible] during the second quarter of this year.

The IMF report, said the sources, includes a "poor impression of the country's ability to repay its bulging foreign debt."

This conclusion was apparently prompted by the opinions voiced by representatives for foreign banks in Argentina when polled by an IMF delegation which is due to fly home to Washington today after a two-week stay in Buenos Aires.

A member of the IMF delegation last night confirmed the conclusion reached by the team concerning the eight billion (thousand million) dollars, of which 2.3 billion are service payments, which Argentina must repay on its foreign debt this year.

A high-ranking Economy Ministry source said "the attitude of the foreign bankers when asked for their opinion by the fund was regrettable."

The bankers reportedly told the delegation, headed by Christian Brachet, that Argentina would have to renegotiate its foreign debt as a whole or stop trying to obtain new credits.

Economy Minister Jose Maria Dagnino Pastore, the foreign bankers reportedly told the IMF team, would have to ask the fund for financial support to enable the private sector's debt to be refinanced.

This has apparently made Economy Ministry officials uneasy, since their policy is not to ask for the IMF's assistance to avoid stirring up political problems.

Dagnino Pastore reportedly plans to pay back one billion dollars in overdue servicing before the September meeting of the IMF.

The five percent second quarter drop in the country's GDP was partly due to an 8.5 percent decrease in industrial activity and a 15 percent fall in the building sector, the sources said.

INFROMATION MINISTER GONZALEZ RIOJA RESIGNS

PY281855 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] President Guido Vildoso Calderon, who was sworn in as president of the republic on 21 July, today confronted the first crisis in his cabinet. Without any explanation this information was officially released at 1100 today during the first cabinet meeting since Vildoso became president 7 days ago.

The crisis took place when Information Minister Hugo Gonzalez Rioja submitted his resignation through Information Ministry Under Secretary Luis Panaranda. Gonzalez Rioja did not attend the cabinet meeting chaired by General Vildoso. Also Gonzalez Rioja did not go to Government House this morning.

The government has begun a study of what has been labeled as an emergency plan to find concrete solutions to rescue the country from the current economic crisis. This first meeting under the presidency of General Vildoso started at 0700 today.

According to the presidential announcement, the cabinet meeting agenda included the Bolivian economic crisis based on a document submitted by the Finance Ministry. The chief of state said that this document has been considered to be important in order to find a concrete solution within the framework of a well-defined economic policy. The president is going to be briefed on technical and administrative matters from all ministers of his cabinet and is going to adopt measures to improve the state administration. The cabinet meeting was still going on at noon today.

The under secretary of information, Luis Panaranda, has also resigned his post. According to the note he resigned for strictly personal reasons.

PEASANTS BLOCK ROADS; HUNGER STRIKE IN LA PAZ

PY290220 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0134 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 28 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Peasants of La Paz Department this afternoon began to erect roadblocks and will continue to do so tomorrow while 10 of their leaders began a hunger strike to demand the return by the military government of their union headquarters and better prices for their products.

The announcement was made by the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) through its leader Edgardo Vazquez.

According to Vazquez, 10 leaders of the Tupac Katari Peasants Federation began a hunger strike at the San Francisco church, located in the downtown area of this city, and more groups of fasters will occupy other Catholic churches in the next few hours.

Vazquez said that the erection of roadblocks began today with the road linking La Paz to the religious town of Copacabana, at the Peruvian border. He added that the peasants tomorrow will intensify their roadblocking activities by blocking roads connecting the 18 provinces of La Paz Department with the city of La Paz.

The peasants wanted to submit their demands to the minister for Campesino affairs, that is, the return of their union headquarters in La Paz, official recongition of their leaders in the 18 provinces in La Paz Department and better prices for agricultural products.

COB sources reported that the minister refused to meet with the peasants leaders and thus prompted the extreme measure adopted by the peasants.

CONGRESS ELECTED IN 1980 TO MEET BEFORE 6 AUG

PY282143 Paris AFP in Spanish 0435 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 27 Jul (AFP) -- The congressmen elected in May 1980 will convene the national congress on their own before next 6 August (national independence day).

Senate Vice President Oscar Zamora Medinacelli and Chamber of Deputies President Jose Zegarra made this announcement to their colleagues here today.

The news became known at a time when Gen Natalio Morales Mosquera, commander of the Bolivian Air Force, has given a warning that the armed forces will establish responsibility for what might happen in the country if anarchy breaks out again.

Convening the 1980 congress, which could never meet because of the military coup in July of that year, is demanded by private business, by former Presidents Victor Paz Estenssoro and Hugo Banzer Suarez, by most political parties such as the Christian Democrats and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, and by large sectors of the labor movement and the people.

Morales Mosquera gave his warning on the anniversary of 31st Air Group of the air force, a ceremony which was attended by Col Luis Arce Gomez, Gen Luis Garcia Meza's former interior minister, who has just been appointed director of the military intelligence school and member of the National Security Council (Conase), a highly important body within the armed forces.

In turn, the present interior minister, Edgar Rojas Ruiz, has warned that the country is in danger of armed confrontations unless the road to national unity can be found.

On his part, Paz Estenssoro asked today that the presidency and vice presidency of the republic be assumed on 6 August by Hernan Siles Zuazo and Jaime Paz Zamora, the candidates of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), since they won the last elections.

Strangely enough, Siles Zuazo is in favor of new elections to be held within 3 or 4 months. According to the judgment even of his own party members, this will delay the withdrawal of the military from government functions.

MORALES MOSQUERA URGES UNITY, CONDEMNS TERRORISM

PY282055 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Bolivian Air Force Commander Gen Natalio Morales Mosquera made a call to political and union leaders in the country to contribute towards efforts to guarantee the national democratization process. If you do so, the fatherland will thank you for it, he stated. But if you turn your backs on the nation, anarchy and chaos will prevail as in the past, and the armed forces (?will have no) responsibility in this.

The air force commander made this call during a speech delivered yesterday on celebrating the 50th anniversary of Air Force Unit No 31, which took place at the unit headquarters in El Alto, La Paz Deparcment.

General Morales Mosquera stated on the occasion that the right to self-determination of our people has been truly and positively guaranteed, and added that the people will be able to appreciate this effective contribution of the armed forces. The search for [words indistinct] are not justified, he added.

He also urged the political leaders to fulfill their tasks in cooperation with the armed forces. No one will be able to convince us of the contrary, the air force commander stated.

He also condemned the erroneous methods of terrorism as a system of political struggle. These violent means must end, he stated. We are a Christian people who love their fellow man, and we feel that ideas must not be fought with violence. He said that by calling on the Bolivian people to be united, the armed forces will guarantee the path of our transition to democratic and institutional life in Bolivia.

PINOCHET REFUSES TO MEET UNION LEADERS

PY280319 Paris AFP in Spanish 2056 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Santiago, 27 Jul (AFP) -- Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today ruled out the possibility that he would meet more than 600 union members who asked him for an audience. He reiterated his government's anticommunist position. In response to a question about the request signed by 623 union leaders, who wanted to tell him about the critical problems workers are confronting, Pinochet replied: I do not talk with communists.

Among the unions requesting the audience with the president were the powerful Confederation of Copper Workers, copper is Chile's main export; the Confederation of Private Workers; the United Workers' Front (centrist); and the National Union Coordinating Board (leftist). Pinochet added: I may talk with unions individually if they want to talk to me. There won't be any problem if they want to talk and if they are not communist.

The purpose of the audience requested by the union leaders was to let the government know about the sector's position regarding unemployment, which affects 20 percent of the population; salary reductions in public and private enterprises; and the closure of many industries resulting from the recession Chile has been in for the past year.

Leon Vilarin, top leader of the Confederation of Truck Owners, 50 percent of whose membership is idle, has also asked Pinochet for a similar audience. Vilarin said: We are on the brink of a crisis and we want the president to intervene because he is the only person who could solve the problem.

Truck owners yesterday commemorated the 9th anniversary of the national strike they staged together with other business and professional associations prior to the fall of Salvador Allende's leftist government in September 1973.

BEAGLE CHANNEL MEDIATION MEETINGS CONTINUE

Samore Meets Delegation

PY271430 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Cardinal Antonio Samore has received the Chilean delegation to the papal mediation chaired by Foreign Relations Under Secretary Ernesto Videla. At the end of the meeting, Colonel Videla said that this meeting had been a very cordial and interesting one. However, he refrained from making any further comments on the subjects they discussed during the meeting.

Asked whether this weekend any type of progress might be made or agreement reached regarding the signing of a new accord on peaceful settlement of disputes, Colonel Videla said that they continue to work on this. He said: We will continue to work until a solution is found. We have confidence in his sanctity's intervention and we hope we will be able to reach a final solution. An agreement would be possible, Videla added, if Argentina gave a concrete and final reply. This is what we desire and what we are waiting for, because it would be the best way to reach a final agreement in the near future. Colonel Videla visited Geneva where he held work meetings with the Chilean advisers (Brukter Vail) and (Ian Bromley) before meeting with the Chilean delegation in Rome. Videla said that they reviewed various subjects during these work meetings.

Observance of 1972 Treaty

PY281340 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The Vatican is making an effort to save the mediation process. According to an AFP report datelined the Vatican, the Argentine Government is reportedly studying the possibility of withdrawing the document that denounced the 1972 treaty. This would give the Vatican more time to carry out its diplomatic actions in this regard.

The 1972 treaty signed by Chile and Argentina, which expires on 27 December 1982, stipulates that the two countries are to resort to The Hague's International Court if they are unable to peacefully resolve their dispute.

Argentina denounced this treaty during former President Leopoldo Galtieri's administration. However, President Bignone might withdraw the document that denounced the treaty at the Vatican's request.

Current Round Ends

PY290148 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] The activities of Chilean and Argentine delegations concerning the current stage of the pope's mediation in the Beagle affair ended in the Vatican. The two working groups bid farewell to Cardinal Antonio Samore today.

The head of Chile's delegation, Col Ernesto Videla, will return to Santiago tomorrow, while the head of the Argentine delegation, Carlos Ortiz de Rozas, will return to Buenos Aires on Sunday.

It had been said that a new round of talks will open in September after the summer vacations in Europe. It is expected that Cardinal Samore's assistant, Msgr Sainz Munoz, will release the official report on the status of the pope's mediation in the next few hours.

CENTRAL BANK DENIES CLASH WITH PRIVATE BANKS

PY280322 Paris AFP in Spanish 2234 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Santiago, 27 Jul (AFP) -- A high official spokesman denied here today that there has been any clash between Gen Augusto Pinochet's government and the private groups in control of economic power in Chile.

The signs of a possible conflict surfaced 3 weeks ago, when semiofficial sources announced that the government was studying the expulsion from the country of a well-known banker who had voiced critical remarks about the liberal economic policy which is being applied and which is being affected by a strong recession.

The rumors became stronger after the government offered to assume the overdue and unpaid debts owed to 40 private banks which total over $860 million. The conditions of that offer, which is tantamount to a virtual state loan, will prevent the banks from making profits during the next few years, until they cover their current bills past due. It was learned that some businessmen voiced objections to this.

The same financial sectors showed themselves in disagreement with the elimination of the so-called related portfolios, which comprise credits granted by banks to other companies belonging to the owners of the same banks.

The existence of difficulties between the government and the economic groups, however, was rejected today by economist Miguel Kast, president of the Central Bank, who is acting as the representative of the state in these negotiations. Kast referred to the elimination of the overdue debts and the related portfolios in order to clean up the financial system and explained: This decision was made on a rational basis and it therefore should not be the cause of any conflict or discussion.

The high official added that this is a perfectly valid alternative which can be chosen by a country and it has all the foundation that is needed.

Kast warned, however, that there will be no modification of legislation which prohibits related credits and interconnected operations, which has already led to state intervention in several banks, four of which have been dissolved in the last few months.

TERRORIST ACTIVITIES CONTINUE IN AYACUCHO

Mine Blown Up

PY281321 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] In Ayacucho 50 well-armed terrorists took over the installations of the (Canarias) mine and completely blew up the mineral concentration plant. They also blew up three heavy trucks, a bus and several machines leaving the mine paralyzed.

The General Manager (Ricardo Presa), said yesterday that the losses amount to over 1.75 billion soles. It has also been reported that 500 miners began to leave the area for their homes in view [passage indistinct]. This terrorist attack has been labeled as one of the most serious to take place in the province of [passage indistinct].

According to another report from [name indistinct], terrorist elements blew up two high tension towers [words indistinct] of Electroperu, leaving the city in darkness [passage indistinct].

Police Capture 140

PY282233 Paris AFP in Spanish 1827 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Lima, 28 Jul (AFP) -- It was reported in Lima today that the Peruvian police captured 140 terrorists in Ayacucho Department, where a group of extremists had taken over a village and asked the residents to join them.

The newspaper CORREO of the capital reported that intelligence agents arrested 140 terrorists in Huascahura village, near Ayacucho city, capital of Ayacucho Department.

The paper said that the terrorists were holding a meeting to coordinate plans for attacks on the capital when the police suddenly appeared and captured everyone without firing a single shot.

The morning daily EL OBSERVADOR, also published in Lima, reported that 25 armed men appeared in Carhuanca village, where they talked with the residents.

Police Station Attacked

PY282236 Paris AFP in Spanish 1925 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Lima, 28 Jul (AFP) -- A terrorist group today attacked a police station in Ayacucho Department, while in the capital of this department six dynamite charges exploded during a military parade commemorating national independence day.

Reports today received in Lima from Ayacucho City, capital of the department of the same name, southeast of Lima, indicated that an armed group early this morning attacked the police station of Vilcashuaman village, south of Ayacucho City, where a policeman was seriously wounded.

The same sources indicated that this morning, while a civilian-military parade was taking place in Ayacucho City, the extremists detonated six dynamite charges, three of which were placed near the town powerplant.

The explosions demaged several powerline towers and the city was left without electricity. The other three explosions took place near the entrance to the city of Ayacucho without doing much harm.

TIES TO BE DISCUSSED 8-10 AUGUST IN HAVANA

PA282303 Paris AFP in Spanish 2206 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Caracas, 28 Jul (AFP) -- The Governments of Cuba and Venezuela will meet from 8 to 10 August in Havana in a meeting to reach bilateral detente and to review the Central American and Caribbean situation, it was learned today in this capital.

Since President Fidel Castro had requested dialogue with a "high-level" mission, Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos, minister secretary general of the presidency, prominent ruling Christian Democratic Party (COPEI) leaders and probably Deputy Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez will form the delegation.

The Cuba-Venezuela dialogue, broken off since 1980, follows the Malvinas conflict and Cuba's moderate stand with the nonaligned which recently averted a condemnation of Venezuela requested by Guyana as a result of the Venezuela-Guyanese territorial dispute.

This dispute -- in which Cuba has sided with Guyana -- the Central American situation, the tensions in the Caribbean and inter-American relations after the Malvinas war are topics to be discussed in Havana.

The thorny points are the Cuban exiles at the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana and the acquittal of four anti-Castroites tried militarily in Caracas as the alleged saboteurs of a Cuban aircraft in 1976 which claimed 73 lives.

However, it is not known for sure if all the points will be discussed in the dialogue with President Castro and other Cuban authorities.

MINISTRY ON BRITISH ROLE IN ESSEQUIBO TALKS

PA272030 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1109 BMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Caracas, 27 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Venezuela said last night that it is up to Great Britain to guarantee the implementation of an agreement signed in 1966 that specifies a negotiated solution to a territorial dispute with neighboring Guyana.

The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry said that London assumed legal and diplomatic responsibility for guaranteeing the holding of negotiations on the disputed Essequibo territory when it signed the Geneva agreement on the eve of Guyana's independence from the British crown.

However, the communique indicated that London does not have any role to play in the negotiations on the future of the territory that covers 160,000 square kilometers, equivalent to two-thirds of Guyana.

Venezuela rejects the validity of an 1899 U.S. arbitration ruling that granted the Essequibo to the then colony of British Guiana.

When the independence of Guyana was proclaimed in 1966, the new nation, Great Britain and Venezuela signed the Geneva agreement that specified the holding of negotiations to solve the territorial dispute.

However, all the discussions on the Venezuelan claim have been frozen for the past 12 years in accordance with the terms of the Port-of-Spain treaty signed on 18 June 1970. The treaty expired 1 month ago, and Caracas is anxious to renew the talks.

"The United Kingdom's responsibility in the border controversy between Venezuela and Guyana is not under discussion," the document indicated.

"This British responsibility is not just moral and historical, because British imperialism was behind the spoiling of Venezuela's territory and organized the arbitrary farce that attempted to give it a legal and diplomatic responsibility," the communique added.

CUBA MAKES PROPOSALS AT UNESCO CULTURAL MEETING

FL281300 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0105 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- During the second [UNESCO] international conference on cultural policies today, Cuba submitted a proposal to cut arms spending in order to promote education and culture and declared it favored a new world economic order. Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart said that by 1990 the capitalist world will have 834 million illiterates with 40 million 15-year-olds having no access to schools.

World financial institutions have spent more than $500 million on the arms race in 1980, money which could have advanced development 20 times over, he said. He asserted that the capitalist system is in crisis because every day the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.

He charged that international news agencies have waged a campaign to discredit Cuba and warned that Cuba would not accept such rules of the game which assault human rights. He maintained that the United States controls 75 percent of the world news, 70 percent of the television programs in Latin America, international publications and 72 percent of the world's publicity budget. He criticized U.S. cultural penetration and estimated that 70 percent of Latin American and Caribbean inhabitants own radios while 4 of every 10 persons have no access to the communication and news media and only 6 percent of the population has access to the printed media.

The Cuban minister said his country is in solidarity with the rights of the Palestinian people who face Israeli aggression, the South African and Namibian blacks who are victims of apartheid and the revolutionary struggle in Puerto Rico and Nicaragua. He said that from the Rio Grande to Patagonia there is one cultural identity in the American Continent and assured that political interests seeking to hurt our cultural identity will never be able to isolate Cuba from Latin America.

TUNISIAN MINISTER PROPOSES THIRD WORLD FRONT

PA280402 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] The Tunisian prime minister has said that it is absolutely necessary to deepen the dialogue among the poor countries. The Third World countries are still waiting for concrete results from the North-South dialogue held in Cancun, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said today. Following his meeting with President Lopez Portillo, the Tunisian head of state stressed the coincidence between Mexico's and his country's efforts to promote and deepen the [word indistinct] dialogue among the developing countries. It is necessary to form a front of Third World countries capable of negotiating with the industrialized countries, Mzali stressed. Furthermore, the Tunisian prime minister reiterated his country's support for the Palestinian people and said that recognition of the Palestinian Liberation Organization is a prerequisite to solving the conflict in the Middle East.

TUNA MARKET DIVERSIFIED BY U.S. EMBARGO

PA271949 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Our country will no longer receive 7.5 billion pesos as a result of the tuna embargo. This was reported today by the Banco Nacional Pesquero y Portuario, Banpesca. Banpesca Director (Alfonso Soleros Murillo) said, however, that although the fishing industry is facing a difficult situation, it will be dealt with. (Soleros Murillo) added that in view of the U.S. tuna embargo, Mexico has found it necessary to transfer its exports to countries like Italy, Canada, France and the Scandinavian nations.

The official said that these exports have allowed Mexico to develop its tuna industry, while avoiding basic dependence on the U.S. market. He added that a 1982 production level of more than 60,000 tons is expected, of which 5,000 tons will be exported.

ROYO PROPOSES MEETING WITH CUBA, WITHOUT U.S.

PA281540 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Panamanian President Aristides Royo said today on arrival in Caracas that Cuba should attend the next meeting of Latin American foreign ministers while the United States should remain out of it. If it is a meeting of Latin American countries, then we should all be Latin Americans, Royo added. President Royo is on a 24-hour official visit to Venezuela.

Royo stressed that Panama believes the proposed meeting of the region's foreign ministers to discuss hemispheric relations following the Malvinas war should not exclude Havana but should exclude Washington.

Regarding the creation of a new inter-American system without the United States, Royo said that Panama does not fully support a new organization: first we have to talk and unite.

He said he would propose December as the date for the conference and that Panama would be the host country.

Royo Returns, Makes Statement

PA281917 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] President Aristides Royo today said that there is no attempt to exclude the United States from any inter-American organization. Here is a report by (Jorge Concepcion):

President Aristides Royo has returned to the country after concluding a 24-hour official visit to Venezuela. Upon his arrival, the president referred to the topics he had discussed with his Venezuelan counterpart Luis Herrera Campins:

[Begin recording] [Royo] I think it was a fruitful visit. We talked about various topics and issued a joint declaration. We talked about various topics. For example, we talked about the Malvinas case and the impact that the U.S., British and European attitude had on the Latin American continent. We agreed to try to consolidate Latin American mechanisms so that when they take reprisals and react, Latin America can respond quickly and in a coordinated manner.

We also talked about asking the pertinent UN organizations to struggle for recognition of Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas. Panama will help in this. We also discussed the meeting of foreign ministers. Panama and Venezuela favor a meeting of foreign ministers in our country to try to strengthen Latin American cooperation ties. We also talked about the Latin American economic system and reached the conclusion that it is Latin America's most important forum, where we must defend and protect the common interests of our countries.

[Question] Mr President, regarding statements you made, what did you discuss about a closer rapprochement with Cuba by the countries of the area, excluding the United States?

[Answer] We don't intend to exclude the United States from the OAS or from the other organizations that the United States is a member of. What we are trying to do is to promote a greater sense of cooperation, coordination and joint effort among the countries of a region called Latin America. This is the dream of Bolivar and of many other intellectuals and chiefs of states who preceded us. I believe that Latin America's unity and strength is essential; however, this doesn't mean that we are going to exclude anybody. When the United States meets with the industrialized countries, it is a meeting among themselves, and that doesn't mean they are excluding any other country. They are meeting in accordance to their interest area. We have an area of interest, which is Latin America, and we must agree on that. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT ACTS AGAINST 3 NICARAGUAN DIPLOMATS

PA280335 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Three diplomats of the Nicaraguan Embassy involved in the terrorist action against the SAHSA airline offices on 4 July were declared personae non grata by the Costa Rican Government. The notification was revealed this afternoon by Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez in a note delivered to the acting Nicaraguan chage d'affaires, Oscar Tellez. The diplomats are Alvaro Ruiz Tapia, first secretary, German Altamirano (Palacios), attache, and Jairo Arevalo Baltodano, consular assistant.

These officials and their families must leave the country within 48 hours, according to the Foreign Ministry note. One of the three was arrested last night for having participated together with Colombian German Pinzon in placing a bomb at the SAHSA offices at dawn on 4 July. Altamirano (Palacios) pulled a gun as he was about to be arrested, but later surrendered without resistance. Pinzon, who deserted from the Colombian Army 2 years ago, had been working with the Nicaraguan intelligence service.

The Nicaraguan diplomat arrested last night was released today on instructions from the Foreign Ministry to the attorney general, notifying that office of his diplomatic rank, thereby conforming to the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations. Altamirano (Palacios) and his two companions left Costa Rica for Nicaragua this evening.

EL SALVADOR

ASSEMBLY EXTENDS STATE OF SIEGE FOR 30 DAYS

PA281545 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1441 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 28 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Constituent Assembly of El Salvador has agreed to extend the state of siege, in effect since March 1980, for 30 days. The extension begins tomorrow, 29 July.

D'AUBUISSON SAYS AGRARIAN REFORM TO CONTINUE

PA280043 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 27 Jul 82 pp 52, 50

[Excerpts] The agrarian reform in El Salvador is not the work of any political party. The agrarian reform was a decision of the armed forces, Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, chairman of the Constituent Assembly, said yesterday. He made the statement during the signing of 12 land titles distributed to cooperatives. The ceremony took place at the main offices of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation (ISTA).

"If you noticed that during the political campaign there was considerable concern about the agrarian reform, such concern was never against the reform process. I want to make that clear. It was against the political way in which a specific party tried to implement the reform; in this case I am referring the the Christian Democratic Party. The party I represent, the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, harshly criticized the Christian Democrats for the political manner in which they initially tried to carry out the agrarian reform, whose idea and decision, I repeat, originated with the armed forces." He added that "in 2 and 1/2 years the former Christian Democratic directors of ISTA distributed only six land titles. Now, after 2 months, the new ISTA president, Dr Argueta, a member of ARENA, is distributing 12 land titles."

D'Aubuisson said: "Never allow yourselves to be influenced by the true and only enemies of the fatherland: the FMLN. They will try to infiltrate your organization; they will try to influence you. They claim to be fighting for the people, but that is a lie. They are destroying the people.... Always trust in the armed forces and be sure that, when in doubt, you do not hesitate to ask for the adequate cooperation so that you may continue functioning and attain your objectives."

He added: "It is important for you to understand that we have a government of national unity, and that you are a prominent part of this government. We shall continue the process of the country's democratization, and later we will have other elections. The foundations you are going to cement today will not be broken or destroyed by anyone. Never forget the primary mission all men have on this earth: To create a better world for the future generations, for our children and, of course, for our people and our fatherland."

Peasant Group Opposition

PA271924 San Salvador ORIENTACION in Spanish 25 Jul 82 p 8

[Advertisement: "Press communique on El Salvador's agrarian reform process issued by the Salvadoran Peasant Federation (Central Campesina Salvadorena -- CCS)"]

[Excerpt] To agricultural workers, the Salvadoran people and the world's peoples, we wish to state that:

1. The country's agrarian reform process has been completely suspended on the pretext that it is going to be analyzed and modernized.

2. The government is carrying out a publicity campaign on the distribution of provisional titles to the beneficiaries of decree 207 in order to distract the attention of the Salvadoran people and the people of the world. In this way the authorities are maliciously ignoring the need for continuity of development and for the expansion of decrees 153 and 154, which constitute the backbone of the agrarian reform process, in the CCS' view.

3. We reject the policies of certain officials from the agriculture and livestock Ministry, the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation and the National Financial Association for Farmlands, because they are sowing confusion, disillusionment and frustration among the peasants. Examples of these policies are the demand for exaggerated legal requirements to permit peasants to benefit from the process, and the plan for enterprises and business associations, the goals of which are to distort the true spirit of agrarian reform.

4. The fact that no promise-of-sales contracts have been distributed to cooperatives in areas under the agrarian reform since 28 March increases the insecurity of cooperative members.

GUATEMALA

ARMY RESPONSIBILITY IN PEASANT MASSACRE DENIED

PA272320 Paris AFP in Spanish 1927 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Jul (AFP) -- The Guatemalan Government denied that the army massacred 200 peasants in San Miguel Acatan, Huehuetenango Department, in the northwestern part of the country, as charged by opposition groups abroad. The government termed "biased" the news disseminated abroad on this particular case. Rafael Escobar, the government's official spokesman, accused the opposition groups of spreading false reports in an effort to damage the image of Gen Efrain Rios Montt's regime. The news, released in Mexico, said the Guatemalan Army had massacred 200 peasants on 20 July in San Miguel Acatan when the peasants gathered in front of the church there.

Escobar denied the armed forces' involvement in such action, while reiterating that the government respects human rights. Escobar mentioned the fact that on previous occasions the guerrillas had been the ones who massacred the Indians and then tried to blame the government in an effort to damage its international image.

FAR CLAIMS CREDIT FOR SAHSA OFFICE BOMBING

PA271940 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] The Guatemalan Rebel Armed Forces, FAR, have claimed responsibility for the detonation of a powerful bomb that destroyed the offices of the Honduran Airline SAHSA 3 days ago. In a communique circulating in Managua today, the FAR said the operation's objective was to express solidarity with the Salvadoran people's struggle and to condemn the interventionist role the U.S. Government is forcing the Honduran Army to play in the Salvadoran conflict. The FAR noted that this act by the guerrillas sufficed to overcome the news blackout the government has imposed on the Guatemalan guerrilla forces' actions.

BRIEFS

DENGUE OUTBREAK DENIED -- Health Minister Adolfo Castaneda Felice has denied reports from Mexico about an alleged outbreak of dengue fever in Guatemala. Meanwhile, Radio Belize has reported hundreds of dengue cases there. In an official communique, the Belizean authorities have confirmed the existence of the cases, indicating that the infection came from Honduras. [Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 Jul 82 p 4 PA]

HONDURAS

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT RESPONDS TO D'ESCOTO CHARGES

PA280432 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Jul 82 p 2

[Communique by the Foreign Secretariat's information and press office dated 26 July]

[Text] According to reports by international news agencies datelined Managua on 24 July, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto has tried to involve the Honduran Government, particularly the chief of the armed forces, Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, in bloody incidents of a domestic nature such as the one on that date in San Francisco, Chinandega Department, several kilometers from the border.

In the past weeks a misinformation campaign against Honduras has been unleashed, including systematic statements by Nicaraguan authorities trying to involve the Honduran Government or some of its officials in armed actions staged by Nicaraguan groups on that country's territory and which have their origins in Nicaragua's internal conflict.

The Honduran Government strongly rejects the statement by the Nicaraguan foreign minister, which is the result of previous statements made by the Nicaraguan junta coordinator, Commander Daniel Ortega, in the sense that "the authorities of his country will offer their support to guerrilla movements in Honduras." This constitutes a manifest statement of intent by the Nicaraguan Government to the detriment of Honduran territorial integrity and its democratic institutions. At the same time it is clear intervention by the Nicaraguan Government in Honduran internal affairs.

The Honduran Government again reiterates its determination to maintain a position of neutrality in relation to the internal conflicts of other nations and to adopt whatever measures are necessary to uphold such a position, congruent with our government's foreign policy.

The Honduran Government also reaffirms the need to establish international supervision and vigilance within the context of the peace initiative for Central America, as well as general disarmament in the area, which the Nicaraguan Government has refused to accept, to the detriment of a climate of peaceful coexistence in the Central America.

The democratic and constitutional Government of Honduras is convinced that if such a proposal should be accepted, which Honduras is willing to do, it would contribute to effectively reducing the current tension and anxiety which prevail in the area. It would also serve to identify those truly responsible for the violence, subversion and terrorism disturbing the Central American region.

NEW 'UNITY FRONT' CREATED TO DEFEND HUMAN RIGHTS

PA271913 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Jul 82 p 21

[Text] The People's Unity Front [Frente de Unidad Popular -- FUP] was recently organized in Tegucigalpa to struggle "for respect for human rights and for an end to the persecution of leaders of popular organizations." This was announced yesterday by Teofilo Trejos, director of the new front. Trejos said the new organization is made up of teachers, students, peasants, workers, union groups and other sectors.

"The FUP," he added, "arose from an analysis of the country's repressive situation. The organization will struggle for an end to acts against human dignity." Trejos explained that the front's primary activities will be, among other things, to fight for an end to the persecution and imprisonment of popular leaders and to promote respect for human rights, job stability, wage improvement and greater political participation.

FUSEP INSTALLING WEAPONS DETECTORS ON ROADS

PA271906 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 26 Jul 82 p 44

[Excerpt] The Public Security Forces [FUSEP] have implemented tight security measures on the entrance and exit roads to Tegucigalpa with the use of modern weapon detection devices.

Persons in charge of the sophisticated equipment that has been installed at checkpoints on the country's main highways, where all drivers must stop, say they are only testing the equipment, and that "we don't know whether it will work." However, FUSEP spokesmen said the equipment has already been tested and that they expect good results, since it is also used in other countries to detect weapons being transported in vehicles.

BRIEFS

SALVADORAN REFUGEES -- Col Abraham Garcia Turcios, coordinator of the National Commission for Refugees, has reported that 900 Salvadoran refugees arrived in Honduras over the weekend. The Salvadorans, mostly children and elderly people, arrived in the refugee camps of the UN High Commission for Refugees in western Honduras. With the arrival of these Salvadorans, the number of refugees in Honduras is approximately 26,500. [San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Jul 82 p 20 PA]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH COSTA RICA -- An agreement was signed yesterday to end the problems that had emerged in trade relations between Honduras and Costa Rica as a result of the Costa Rican decision to apply regulations on their foreign exchange system that Honduran economy officials had said were harmful to the interests of Honduran merchants and exporters. The agreement established a number of measures to put Honduran and Costa Rican producers on an equal footing. [Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 16 Jul 82 p 2 PA]

NICARAGUA

'ENEMY' PLANES TRY TO BOMB MANAGUA ESSO REFINERY

PA281300 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0225 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Managua, 27 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government today reported that the Nicaraguan Air Force detected two "enemy" planes trying to bomb the Esso refinery in western Managua. An official report issued by the Foreign Ministry noted that two unidentified planes were spotted in the Momotombo Volcano area northwest of this capital at 0930. A Sandinist Air Force plane on a reconnaissance flight observed that the two unidentified planes were headed toward Managua's oil refinery. One of the planes was a Piper Navajo with rocket launchers, and the other was an Aerocommander carrying bombs.

The planes were intercepted and pursued by the Sandinist plane, forcing one of them to flee toward the Pacific, where it took a course toward the Gulf of Fonseca. The other flew toward Honduras, which made pursuit difficult because it entered Honduran airspace, "from where it probably took off to come to Nicaragua," the official sources added.

EXPELLED DIPLOMAT 'TORTURED' IN COSTA RICA

PA281434 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0413 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Managua, 27 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- German Altamirano, the Nicaraguan diplomat arrested by Costa Rican authorities, reported here tonight that he was "tortured" by his captors and showed wounds on his body. Newsmen could see that Altamirano had been hit on the face, arms and legs. He displayed his wounds shortly after his arrival from San Jose, where he was expelled when he was declared persona non grata.

Altamirano said he was arrested yesterday afternoon and that from that moment on he was "brutally beaten, and the man who headed the group of agents was a U.S. citizen." They never told me why they were arresting me. My captors did not identify themselves or allow me to do so. In addition, they applied psychological torture, because they told me they would kill me and nobody would find out about it," the Nicaraguan diplomat added. He noted that these agents never accused him of anything. They were only interested in learning about the private lives of Nicaraguan Embassy personnel in San Jose, particularly about the Nicaraguan ambassador's activities.

He denied he had anything to do with the terrorist act that destroyed the Honduran airline office in San Jose. He said all that "was only a maneuver by people interested in hurting relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica."

Altamirano was at the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry tonight accompanied by the two other diplomats expelled from Costa Rica when they were declared personae non grata by the government of that country. These diplomats are Alvaro Ruiz Tapia, first secretary, and Cairo Arevalo Baltodano, consular assistant. According to Ruiz Tapia, the Costa Rican Government decision caught him by surprise. He doesn't understand the reason for it.

In reply, the Nicaraguan Government declared three Costa Rican diplomats personae non grata tonight. The Costa Ricans expelled are Euclides Sandoval, minister-counsellor, and Jesus Anda Viteri, first secretary and consul general. The Nicaraguan Government also withdrew permission for Henry Urcuyo Maliano to come as consul ad honorem of Costa Rica.

Move Against Costa Ricans

PA281421 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0242 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Managua, 27 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- "For very grave reasons," the Nicaraguan Government today decided to declare Euclides Sandoval Noguera and Jesus de Anda Viteri, two Costa Rican diplomats accredited here, as personae non grata. According to an official announcement this evening by the Foreign Ministry, the Sandinist government has also decided to void the "exequatur" granted to Henry Urcuyo Maliano, Costa Rican's honorary consul.

Sandoval Noguera was the minister-councillor of the Costa Rican Embassy and Jesus de Anda Viteri was the embassy's first secretary and consul general. The Nicaraguan junta has asked the Costa Rican Government to remove Sandoval Noguera and De Anda Viteri immediately. The Foreign Ministry announced that an official note in this regard was given today to Costa Rican Ambassador Jesus Fernandez Morales.

D'ESCOTO URGES COSTA RICA NOT TO BE 'U.S. TOOL'

PA281652 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1256 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Managua, 28 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto last night called on "the Costa Rican authorities to reflect, so that they will not be used by U.S. imperialism as instruments to harm the Sandinist process." D'Escoto added: "We are still open to dialogue, and proof of this is that the members of the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan mixed commission will travel to San Jose tomorrow to participate in the second round of talks."

According to D'Escoto, Costa Rican officials must not allow themselves to become instruments to be used against the Nicaraguan Government, as is the case of some representatives of the Honduran Government. He said that certain persons in Costa Rica are interested in damaging relations between the two countries. They are the ones who prepared the plot to implicate personnel from the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose in the explosion at the Honduran airline offices on 3 July.

Minister d'Escoto added: "We had already warned Costa Rican officials to beware of this type of maneuver." "Nevertheless, an incident occurred, and our diplomat German Altamirano was arrested in open violation of international treaties." According to D'Escoto, Altamirano was not only "illegally" arrested but also "brutally beaten," and this is known by Costa Rican Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon, who has stated his complete disagreement with this procedure.

BORGE WARNING ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

PA272317 Paris AFP in Spanish 1949 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Managua, 27 Jul (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge today warned that "the constant harrassment and crimes against the Nicaraguan people originating in Honduras could lead to an armed clash between the two countries."

In a statement to the press, Commander Borge said that "the silent invasion" being carried out in Nicaragua is the CIA's main strategy against the Sandinist revolution. Borge said that the CIA is introducing former Somozist guards into the country because "a large-scale overt invasion would probably be too costly."

The minister added that the CIA had contributed $19 million toward covert actions against Nicaragua, in addition to the $5 million the U.S. Government said it was willing to donate to internal sectors that oppose the Sandinist government, such as the private businessmen and the Catholic Church hierarchy.

Borge added that the armed actions carried out by counterrevolutionary military groups that have their bases in Honduran territory "could bring greater discord to the situation and, in the long run, lead to armed conflict between the two countries."

He said Nicaragua has been trying to avoid this conflict by all possible means and it has "carefully managed" its relations with the neighboring country, even though "there are provocations almost every day."

Borge analyzed the Central American situation and said that the area "is virtually at war" but that those who try to provoke the situation in Nicaragua "will be the losers."

In conclusion, Borge announced that a decree forcing all religious sects to register will be issued shortly. The minister said that following the triumph of the revolution 3 years ago, many sects openly carrying out campaigns intended to destabilize the Sandinist government have appeared in the country.

EXILES FORM CARACAS-BASED 'DEFENSE' COMMITTEE

PA280121 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 1520 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Press communique: A committee for the defense of Nicaragua has been created in Caracas. With the participation of a score of exiled Nicaraguans who represent all the democratic sectors of Nicaragua, the inauguration of the Committee for the Defense of Democracy in Nicaragua, CDDN, took place at the Avila Hotel over past weekend.

Young Venezuelans closely linked to the Venezuelan Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industries, Fedecamaras, have decided to put their country's political slogan "Invest for Democracy" into practice. The slogan largely orients Venezuelan diplomacy toward the Caribbean area. With Nicaragua as their objective -- the country has drawn the attention of many Venezuelan sectors -- the founders of the CDDN have spared no effort or enthusiasm to create an organization that will struggle for the [words indistinct] democracy violated by dictatorial forces then and now.

The CDDN's main objectives are to learn and make known the Nicaraguan reality [words indistinct] by the fake group of commanders established in Managua [words indistinct] to support all civic efforts to recover the freedoms in Nicaragua lost during the previous regime and that are almost nonexistent in the present regime, and to help Nicaraguans agree to establish national unity capable of standing up to the Sandinist commanders' efforts to impose a totalitarian regime.

The CDDN founders' main objective is to gather in Nicaragua a group of capable persons who represent [words indistinct] so that they may contact each other and discuss whatever is necessary to consolidate the national unity that is so sorely needed at the moment.

Attending the meeting were Nicaraguans living in Costa Rica and the United States, countries where many of them live after being forced to leave Nicaragua for various reasons. On Friday night a group of guests crowded into the new organization's large offices for the inauguration ceremony, and before the [words indistinct] of the television cameras [words indistinct] for democracy, the CDDN was officially inaugurated with (Jorge N. Egossen) as director. Youth [words indistinct] CDDN general coordinator Lucia Cardenal, the widow of Jorge Salazar, Engineer Alfonso Robelo and Jose Esteban Gonzalez addressed the group.

Press, radio and television journalists covered the event and disseminated the position [words indistinct] of the CDDN. The following day [words indistinct] a working meeting, presided over by Jose Esteban Gonzalez, was held. They discussed the situation in Nicaragua at length and stressed the need to unite all Nicaraguan democratic forces so they may struggle in a united and coordinated manner, with all the civic means at hand, for democracy and freedom in Nicaragua.

The meeting in Caracas surpassed all the expectations of the Venezuelan hosts and their guests, who, after discovering that there were no unsurmountable differences among them, only a relative lack of communication hampering mutual understanding [words indistinct] for another meeting to present, discuss and approve the bases for the effective unity of all the civic and democratic forces struggling abroad to achieve freedom and democracy in Nicaragua.

REGIONS REORGANIZED; ADMINISTRATORS NAMED

PA272307 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Communique issued by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on July -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction [JGRN], considering that:

1. The main interest of the revolutionary government is to give priority attention to making government matters in the various departments and municipalities in the country more efficient in carrying out the revolutionary government's objectives and programs for the benefit of all sectors of the nation.

2. To achieve these objectives it is necessary to improve the governmental sector with appropriate rezoning and administrative decentralization that will allow the rational use of existing resources in the various areas of the country while at the same time guarantee a greater participation of the people thereby enabling immediate access to the various levels of government.

Exercising its powers, the JGRN hereby decrees:

Article 1: While maintaining the current political and administrative division of state as well as the borders of the country's departments and municipalities, the following regions and special zones are created:

Region 1, including Esteli, Nueva Segovia and Madriz Departments, the capital of which will be Esteli.

Region 2, including Chinandega and Nuevo Leon Departments, the capital of which will be Leon.

Region 3, including Managua Department, the capital of which will be Managua.

Region 4, including Carazo, Granada, Masaya and Rivas, the capital of which will be Jinotepe.

Region 5, including Chontales and Boaco Departments as well as the Rama and (Nueva Guinea) municipalities, the capital of which will be Juigalpa.

Region 6, including Matagalpa and Jinotega, the capital of which will be Matagalpa.

Special Zone 1, including the territory known as northern Zelaya, the capital of which will be Rosita.

Special Zone 2, including the territory known as southern Zelaya, the capital of which will be Bluefields.

Special Zone 3, including the Rio San Juan Department, the capital of which will be San Carlos.

Article 2: Each of the established regions and special zones will be headed by a delegate appointed by the JGRN. The delegate will have the rank of minister and will answer directly to the JGRN coordinator.

Article 3: The following companeros are appointed JGRN delegates:

Region 1	Companero Manuel Morales
Region 2	Guerrilla Commander Mauricio Valenzuela
Region 4 [as heard]	Guerrilla Commander Ramon Cabrales
Region 5	Companero Francisco Sanchez
Region 6	Companero (Wilfredo Barreto)
Special Zone 1	Guerrilla Commander William Ramirez
Special Zone 2	Guerrilla Commander Lumberto Campbell
Special Zone 3	Companero (Alejandro Guevara)

Article 4: In order to channel the activities of the regional and special-zone delegates, a regional coordination organization is created and will be headed by a coordinating secretary with the rank of minister appointed by the JGRN and who will answer directly to the JGRN coordinator.

Article 5: Regarding Article 4, Guerrilla Commander Monica Baltodano is appointed coordinating secretary with the rank of minister.

Article 6: The regional and special-zone delegates will be responsible for coordinating the political and administrative actions in their respective territories and will coordinate the activities, plans and programs with which the various government entities and the JGRN are tasked. They will also be responsible for carrying out any other administrative activity that the JGRN coordinator might request of them.

Article 7: This law will be in force from the time it is published by any communications media, without any detriment to its subsequent publication in the official gazette.

Issued in the city of Managua on 26 July 1982.

Year of Unity in the Face of Aggression.

[Signed] Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction: Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Rafael Cordova Rivas, Daniel Ortega Saavedra

INE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON FUEL RATIONING

PA271614 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Energy Institute, INE, 26 July, read by Minister-Director Emilio Rappaccioli -- recorded]

[Text] Whereas: 1. The payments that the state has made in foreign exchange for the import of hydrocarbons and their byproducts are very high, thus affecting the acquisition of other raw materials necessary to the country's development;

2. In view of the country's economic and social state of emergency and in an effort to regulate and ration the consumption of fuel, so as to decrease the foreign exchange required for it, we must organize the distribution and sale of fuel.

Therefore, by the power bestowed upon it, INE decrees the following measures for the country's fuel consumption:

Article 1: Gasoline stations throughout the country will remain closed on Sundays. Managua's gasoline stations will close at 1900 in Managua on weekdays, Monday through Saturday. In the rest of the country they will close at 2100. Their opening hours will depend upon the economic, agricultural, industrial and public transportation needs and activities of the zone or jurisdiction to which they belong.

Article 2: The following sales system is hereby established, in order to accelerate the sale of fuel to car owners with private license plates, whether Nicaraguan or foreign:

1. Cars with even-numbered license plates will receive service on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

2. Cars with odd-numbered license plates will receive service on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Article 3: It is understood that private license plates are those mentioned in Article 1 of Decree 252 published in the GAZETTE, the official newspaper, issue No 24 of 29 January 1980.

Article 4: The measures established in this communique will not apply to vehicles with commercial, diplomatic, consular, international mission and military license plates.

Article 5: It is established that gasoline stations will limit their sales per vehicle as follows:

Vehicles with private license plates mentioned in Article 2 will obtain a maximum of 100 cordobas. Taxis are allowed to obtain a maximum of 250 cordobas.

Article 6: In no event will gasoline stations be allowed to sell gasoline in containers. It must be pumped directly into the vehicles' gas tanks, unless specifically authorized by the Nicaraguan Oil Enterprise. This article exclusively applies to Managua.

Article 7: Whoever violates the regulations contained in this communique will be punished in accordance with Article 3 of the law on the maintenance of order and public security.

This communique will become effective when published or transmitted by any media.

Issued in Managua on 26 July 1982, Year of Unity in the Face of Aggression.

[Signed] Emilio Rappaccioli, INE minister-director.

MISURASATA LEADER FORESEES LONG ARMED STRUGGLE

PA261416 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 11 Jul 82 p 6A

[Excerpts] Brooklyn Rivera, coordinator of the Indian organization Misurasata [Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity] has announced in San Jose a prolonged armed struggle against the Sandinist regime until it recognizes the historic rights to the land and autonomy of the communities of the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast.

Rivera was forced to flee his country in August 1981 in view of the harassment and persecution of the Misurasata leaders by Sandinist security.

He added that through international organizations they have made efforts to obtain a peaceful solution to the conflict affecting Indian communities, which refuse to accept the development guidelines imposed by Sandinism.

He said that for months they tried to make the top Sandinist leaders understand this, but the replies were always in military terms.

"It is a harsh reality. We do not want war, but we will confront the repressive army to recover our historic right to the land and to autonomy," he stressed.

He said that his people have faced the "military assault" of the Sandinist Army in the past few months. He added that all kinds of efforts have been made to try to destroy the Misurasata organization, which groups the Miskito, Sumu and Rama Indians.

"Our sin is that we are not Marxists and we oppose the totalitarian plans," Rivera stressed.

He added that Misurasata was established after the victory of the Sandinist revolution with the specific objectives of integration into Nicaraguan life and development of a region that had been abandoned and exploited for decades.

However, he said that a break occured when the Indian community decided to accept only the orders of Misurasata.

They refused to submit to the policies of official groups such as the Sandinist Defense Committee (CDS), the 19 July Sandinist Youth and the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association (AMLAE).

Then there was confrontation with the nine commanders of Managua, uprisings on the Atlantic coast, persecution, flight, imprisonment and exile.

Rivera emphatically denied government accusations that they are linked with Somozist paramilitary groups.

He said those charges form part of the groundless accusations by the Sandinist leaders, who also accuse them of separatism and racism.

Rivera denied those charges, but he warned that they will not stop their efforts for recognition of their territorial integrity and the right to use the land on which their communities have lived for centuries under their own cultural, historic and social patterns and guidelines.

"They want to destroy our reality. They are trying to eliminate the identity of our communal and democratic people. They are destroying our culture and way of life. They want to give us plots of land for us to work and produce for the state. They want to turn us into wage earners, and we do not want or accept that," he emphasized.

"We are seeking peaceful solutions everywhere. We are struggling for a civic option to bring peace. We are not against the revolution, but rather against the betrayal and the totalitarian plan," he added.

However, he believes that the problem has not been solved because the Sandinist leaders are "too dirty and dishonest."

"They do not understand. They only want to impose their plan and eliminate the Indian population," he said.

He disclosed that in exile they have turned to organizations such as the OAS and the United Nations, but that their efforts have been unsuccessful.

For the time being, Rivera foresees armed action as the only means to achieve the validity of the revolution and to guarantee the autonomy of the communities in his region and the right to usufructure.

"We don't want foreign models. We want to live in accordance with our historic way of life, customs and traditions," he added.

U.S.-HONDURAN EXERCISES REVEAL U.S. INTENTIONS

PA272305 Bluefields Radio Zinica in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] U.S. Air Force pilots are transporting equipment for the Honduran Armed Forces during the course of military exercises aimed at strengthening defense on the border with Nicaragua, a ranking Honduran Government official has disclosed.

According to the source, the pilots are transporting communications equipment from the capital in C-130 planes. This equipment is being sent to 1,000 soldiers who are somewhere in the Gracias a Dios Department. He did not say how many planes or pilots are participating in the operation, did not give any further details, and did not mention what role the U.S. pilots would play in case of a Nicaraguan invasion.

This is the second time the United States and Honduras have staged military maneuvers since the Sandinists took power in Nicaragua. They are, however, the first directly related to security at the border.

On Friday, Nicaragua protested the maneuvers which will last 3 days, and termed them incompatible with the Honduran and U.S. Governments' intentions of finding negotiated solutions for the problems between the Central American countries.

This report shows clearly that the Reagan administration intends to convert Honduras into a warmongering nation, similar to Israel in the Middle East, in order to impose or to try to carry out its policy in favor of the transnationals. This also confirms what many organizations have been saying regarding the imperialists' interest in Honduras.

600 MORE INDIANS SAID FLEEING TO HONDURAS

PA271750 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0230 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Six hundred brothers of the Atlantic coast have been able to escape the communists and have arrived in Honduran territory. As we reported as last-minute news in our previous broadcast, 600 fellow countrymen of the Atlantic coast were able to escape from the communist (?genocide) of the FSLN by arriving in the fraternal country of Honduras.

Our war correspondents in norther Zelaya on the Atlantic coast have reported to Radio 15 September that 600 members of the Sumu ethnic minority have fled the dictatorship's criminal policy of repression and arrived in Honduran territory in recent days. According to the reports that this station of the Nicaraguan people has received, (?98) percent of the 600 Sumo brothers are women, children and elderly who abandoned [words indistinct] freedom commandos against the oppressive regime. All of these new refugees from repressive communism come from the Indian community of [name indistinct] and nearby areas. [passage indistinct]

NEW AGREEMENTS INCREASE USSR'S INFLUENCE

PA270500 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0230 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Nicaraguan brothers: Last May several agreements were signed between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union, in which [words indistinct] that have slipped by unnoticed by most Nicaraguans.

The first one is that our homeland will communicate with the rest of the world by means of a hookup between the Nicaraugan communications system and the Soviet Intersputnik satellite. What seems merely a move to improve Nicaragua's international communications really means that every radio, telephone, telex or television transmission to and from Nicaragua will have to pass through a Soviet [words indistinct]. Thus, what at first glance seems only a technological improvement really makes Nicaragua and all its inhabitants part of the Soviet-Communist repressive system.

Every one of our country's incoming or outgoing communications will be monitored and recorded by the KGB, the Soviet secret police, who at any given time will retransmit everything they hear to the regime. This will, therefore, become another aspect of the daily spying on the citizens' lives.

The second agreement says that the Soviet Union will install, and we quote, a repair shop, which will service the fishing fleet in San Juan del Sur, even if the treaty does not specify this. The Soviets have fishing boats of all sizes and in every sea. The boats that operate in the Atlantic and Caribbean waters have supply bases in Cuba, but not in [words indistinct]. From Alaska to Tierra del Fuego, from the Bering Strait to the Strait of Magellan, the Soviets do not have a single friendly port for their fishing fleet. Therefore, a repair facility in San Juan del Sur -- more or less halfway between the northern and southern extremes of the ocean, can only be a blessing for an archimperialist country such as the Soviet Union.

This, Nicaraguan brother, is nothing but a continuation of the traditional Soviet policy; it is nothing new. Just remember that among the Russian czar's many titles was that of lord of the Hyperborean regions; that is, the regions beyond the Boreal circle.

The agreement which the dictatorship's henchmen signed with the Kremlin also mentions Soviet agricultural equipment for our farmers. Poor people! Poor Nicaraguan farmers. The Soviets have been building 550,000 tractors per year for the last 10 years, and they have not been able to increase the number of tractors in use because they have had to use the new ones to replace the old ones that are broken down most of the time due to their poor quality. Just imagine what will become of this equipment, with the heat and humidity that prevails in Nicaragua.

OFFICIAL TERMS INTERNATIONAL RELIEF 'MEAGER'

PA281212 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Jul 82 p 1, 14

[Excerpt] Reynaldo Antonio Tefel, coordinator of the national committee in the face of disaster, said yesterday during a news conference that the relief aid Nicaragua has received from the international community, 3 months after the tragedy caused by Hurricane Alleta, is rather meager when compared to the substantial dmage Nicaragua suffered.

The committee was created by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in mid-May, following the emergency. It immediately asked for support from governments and international organizations. At the time there was great optimism about receiving donations to implement relief and national reconstruction programs.

Tefel revealed that only Mexico, Cuba, France, Sweden, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have sent donations. He added that other countries have promised to send aid and some have not yet answered.

"Donations have been received from Spain, Venezuela and Costa Rica but they have not been handled by the committee," the coordinator said.

He said that among the international organizations that have funneled aid through the committee are the EEC, the OAS, FAO and other UN bodies.

D'ESCOTO DEMANDS HONDURAS RETURN KIDNAPPED PEOPLE

PA290412 Paris AFP in Spanish 1608 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Managua, 28 Jul (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said that his country is taking urgent steps to get the Honduran Government to return the eight people kidnapped Saturday by an armed group that entered Nicaragua from that nation.

Approximately 100 men attacked the town of San Francisco del Norte, in Nicaraguan territory only a few kilometers from the border, and after killing 14 persons, wounding 4 and kidnapping the eight persons whose return the foreign minister has demanded, returned to Honduras.

The foreign minister said that "in view of the undeniable complicity of some Honduran sectors in the armed attacks launched from that country, we hope Roberto Suazo Cordova's government will adopt specific measures, not only for the return of the kidnapped persons to Nicaragua, but to dismantle the bases of the counterrevolutionary groups operating in his country's territory."

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DONATIONS -- Education Ministry spokesman Silvio Mora has reported that UNESCO has approved a $75,000 donation for the reconstruction of schools affected by recent floods. He also said the Cuban Government has promised to build three schools. The Cubans will build the Raul Madriz Caballero school center in El Viejo at a cost of 3 million cordobas, the Salomon de la Selva school in Leon at the same cost and several additions to the Azarias H. Pallais institute in Corinto. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 9 Jul 82 p 16 PA]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO -- An important agreement for technical and scientific cooperation was signed by Mexico's national council on science and technology and Nicaragua's international reconstruction fund. This agreement formalizes technical and scientific cooperation in agriculture, health, nutrition and transportation. It includes scholarships for the specialization of Nicaraguan professionals, particularly in engineering. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 17 Jul 82 PA]

CREDIT FROM NETHERLANDS -- The Netherlands Government has decided to extend a 10-million-guilder line of credit (approximately $3.7 million) for the export of agricultural and iron and steel products for Nicaragua. The announcement was made by the Netherlands credit association for exports today. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Jul 82 PA]

U.S., HONDURAS BLAMED FOR GROWING AREA CRISIS

PA280244 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 27 Jul 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The recent invasion of Salvadoran territory by Honduran troops constitutes a new escalation of the U.S. intervention plans against the people of El Salvador in particular and against Central America in general. The entry into El Salvador of some 2,000 Honduran soldiers to combat the revolutionary forces is not the first such action carried out by the Honduran forces, but it is the largest and the most dangerous to peace in the area.

On several occasions, from 1980 to date, Honduran soldiers have participated in genocidal activities against the Salvadoran people. The U.S. imperialists and the chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, are directly responsible for such actions. Alvarez Martinez is presently playing the antipatriotic role chosen by the United States in its aggressive policy against the Central American peoples.

General Alvarez Martinez, who has cynically admitted his troops' participation in actions against the FMLN forces of El Salvador, had declared some time ago over a Mexican television station his willingness to allow U.S. troops to transit Honduras to help smash the Salvadoran liberation movement. By doing this, he not only commits Honduras to the war, but also contributes to making the situation in the area more dangerous.

A recent statement by the FMLN leadership details that organization's repeated efforts in favor of a dialogue with the Honduran regime to establish the basis for a peaceful agreement between the two nations. The FMLN does all this despite the many provocations and aggressions against the people of Agustin Farabundo Marti, who are attacked by the most reactionary forces of the Honduran Army.

In view of the new and particularly serious situation created now by the invasion of Salvadoran territory by 2,000 Honduran soldiers, the FMLN demands such troops be withdrawn immediately and reiterates its proposal for an urgent dialogue with the authorities of the Honduran Government which may lead to specific agreements guaranteeing mutual nonintervention in the internal affairs of both countries.

At the same time, the Salvadoran revolutionary leadership has clearly demonstrated its decision to reject the invading Honduran troops with weapons. The dynamics of such action, it warns, could even force the FMLN to carry the fight inside Honduran territory.

Despite the charges revealed by the Salvadoran revolutionaries, the Honduran soldiers still remain in the country, which makes things more delicate as they may trigger large-scale combat at any time. That is why the FMLN leadership has reiterated before the peoples of Central America and the world as well as before international organizations its appeal for urgent measures to prevent the regionalization of the war which the U.S. imperialism is trying to impose.

The constant and aggressive actions of the present Washington government against El Salvador and other Central American countries can only lead to a serious conflict which inevitably would endanger peace not only in the area but in the world.

BAHAMAS

OAS SECRETARY PRAISES DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

FL282225 Bridgetown CANA in English 2140 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, July 28, CANA -- Secretary general of the Organisation of American States (OAS), Alejandro Orfila, today concluded a four-day visit to the Bahamas, saying he was impressed with the development efforts of its government and with the outstanding qualities of its people. It was the first tour of the country by a secretary general of the OAS since the Bahamas became a member of the inter-American organisation last March.

During his visit, Mr Orfila held talks with top government officials, emphasising the interest of the OAS in the Bahamas and in the rest of the Caribbean region. He also said he was offering the cooperation of his secretariat in the development efforts of the Bahamas.

Mr Orfila had meetings with Arthur D Hanna, acting prime minister, Paul L Adderley, minister of external affairs, Sir Gerald Christopher Cash, governor general, and with Kendal W Nottage, minister of youth, sports and community affairs, with whom he exchanged ideas about the participation of the Bahamas in OAS projects.

Mr Orfila reaffirmed his support for the U.S.-backed Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), a trade, aid and investment plan for the region. "We should be very happy with President Reagan's felicitous proposal for a vast plan to support the Caribbean area," the secretary general told the 13th Inter-American Scout Conference here last Sunday. He added that the CBI is "a plan that must be supported by all means at our disposal."

Mr Orfila also insisted on the need for continued dialogue between Latin America and the Caribbean, on one side, and the United States on the other. "I will never tire of insisting on the advisability of intensifying Latin American unity and strengthening the cooperation mechanisms within Latin America, he said. "But at the same time, I believe that a united and strengthened Latin America must keep up a close association with the United States."

JAMAICA

OLADE MEETING TO OPEN IN KINGSTON 29 JULY

FL281834 Bridgetown CANA in English 1740 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 28, CANA -- Latin American and Caribbean energy ministers open a four-day meeting here tomorrow. The ministers are members of the Executive Committee of the Latin American Energy Organisation (OLADE). Jamaica, Venezuela, Mexico, Brazil, Costa Rice, and the Dominican Republic will be represented at the meeting.

OLADE in concerned with energy development in the region. It groups 24 countries in the area, including four from the Commonwealth Caribbean. The meeting here will deal with the organisations' preliminary budget for 1983 as well as evaluate projects for 1982 amounting to 24.4 million dollars (U.S.) under OLADE's Latin American energy cooperation programme.

COLOMBIA

FARC REPORTEDLY REORGANIZES AS 'PEOPLE'S ARMY'

PA241617 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Bogota -- The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] has announced that this seditious group has been reorganized and revitalized.

Meanwhile, the 19 April Movement, another extremist organization, has sent a lengthy message to the national congress confirming its peaceful aspirations and calling for an amendment of Article 121 of the national Constitution, to prevent its arbitrary application.

State security organizations have secured documents expressing the conclusions of a FARC summit meeting that presumably took place in the country's eastern region. The documents specify certain plans of this subversive group, the armed branch of the Communist Party, in accordance with which FARC will henceforth call itself the people's army [Ejercito del Pueblo], with approximately 15,000 men. The group also intends to undertake a concentrated campaign to open new fronts in Antioquia, Boyaca, Choco, Valle, Meta, Caqueta, Cauca, Santander, Tolima, Huila, Cordoba and Cundinamarca.

SURINAME

BOUTERSE ON BAUXITE, OIL DEALS WITH VENEZUELA

FL272241 Bridgetown CANA in English 2225 GMT 27 Jul 82

[By Herman Singh]

[Excerpt] Paramaribo, Suriname, July 27, CANA -- Suriname and Venezuela have worked out a deal under which the former Dutch colony will supply its oil rich neighbour with one million tonnes of bauxite annually, army commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Daysi Bouterse, announced today.

The agreement was struck up in Caracas over the weekend during an official visit there by the Suriname Army strongman in the mi'itary backed government who told newsmen that the deal would help save jobs in the bauxite sector, now hard hit by a soft international alumina market.

Bouterse, who had discussions with President Luis Herrera Campins and top government officials, including Foreign Minister Velasco Zambrano, also announced that Venezuela had offered to provide Suriname with a loan for 100 million (U.S.) dollars to bridge the Suriname River.

The loan will be repayable in 20 years with a grace period of three to five years and the interest will be on concessional terms, he said.

Both countries have also agreed to enter into a fishing agreement, the details of which are to be worked out. Military affairs were discussed but Lt. Colonel Bouterse gave no details, except stating that Venezuela had indicated an interest in appointing a military attache in Paramaribo.

Venezuela has offered to provide Suriname with an oil facility -- crude on concessional terms -- as well as assist Suriname in the construction of storage tanks for oil produced here.

The matter is to be further discussed between the Venezuelan Petroleum Corporation and the State Oil Commission of Suriname.

On the Guyana/Venezuela border dispute which was raised during the Caracas talks, Lt Col Nel Bouterse said Suriname saw both Guyana and Venezuela as Third World countries and hoped for a peaceful settlement.